(Continued from page two.) dreds of millions of dollars upon se waterways, yet the traffic on rly all of them is steadily declin-

This condition is the direct reof the absence of any compreeve and farseeing plan of wateror improvement. Obviously we cancontinue thus to expend the reves of the government without ren. It is poor business to spend for inland navigation unless

such shortsighted, vaciliating and wile methods are accompanied by deasing water borne commerce and greasing traffic congestion on land, increasing floods and by the waste public money. The remedy lies in indoning the methods which have signally failed and adopting new es in keeping with the needs and emands of our people.

In a report on a measure Introduced t the first session of the present conress the secretary of war said, "The hief defect in the methods hitherto rsued lies in the absence of execuive authority for originating comprensive plans covering the country or ntural divisions thereof." In this inion I heartily concur.

Until the work of river improvement undertaken in a modern way it canot have results that will meet the ds of this modern nation. These eds should be met without further lly-dallying or delay. The plan which nises the best and quickest results that of a permanent commission auorized to co-ordinate the work of all government departments relating waterways and to frame and superse the execution of a comprehensive n. The time for playing with our waterways is past. The country demands results.

National Parks.

I urge that all our national parks adacent to national forests be placed completely under the control of the forest service of the agricultural department, instead of leaving them, as they are now, under the interior department and policed by the army.

Pure Food. The pure food legislation has already worked a benefit difficult to overesti-

Secret Service.

Last year an amendment was incoromted in the measure providing for secret service which provided that here should be no detail from the seret service and no transfer therefrom It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes. The amendment in position was of benefit to no one expting to criminals, and it seriously ampers the government in the detecce. It prevents the promotion of emes in the secret service, and this orther discourages good effort. In its ent form the restriction operates ly to the advantage of the criminal,

The chief argument in favor of the vision was that the congressmen ld not themselves wish to be lavestiated by secret service men. Very litle of such investigation has been done the past, but it is true that the work the secret service agents was partly esponsible for the indictment and conlction of a senator and a congressman or land frauds in Oregon. I do not elieve that it is in the public interest protect criminais in any branch of he public service, and exactly as we are again and again during the past en years prosecuted and convicted ch criminals who were in the execue branch of the government so in y belief we should be given ample cans to prosecute them if found in e legislative branch. But it this is of considered desirable a special ex-ption could be made in the law pro-biting the use of the secret service ree in investigating members of the agress. It would be far better to do als than to do what octually was done nd strive to prevent or at least to samper effective action against crim-nals by the executive branch of the

Postal Savings Banks.

I again renew my recommendation or postal savings banks, for depositing savings banks, for depositing savings with the security of the exerument banks them. The object is to encourage thrift and economy in the wage earner and person of middrate means. It is believed that in the gragate vast sums of money would be brought into circulation through the instrumentality of the postal saving banks. Postal savings banks are ow in operation in practically all the test civilized countries with the ex-

mont should take in the broad work of education has not received the attention and the cure it rightly deserves.

I exenestly recommend that this unfortunate state of affairs as regards the national educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations.

I strongly urge that the request of the director of the census in connection with the decennial work so soon to be begun be complied with and that the appointments to the census force be placed under the civil service law, waiving the geographical requirements as requested by the director of the census. The supervisors and enumerators should not be appointed under the civil service law for the reasons given by the director.

Public Health.

The dangers to public health from food adulteration and from many other sources, such as the menace to the physical, mental and moral development of children from child labor, should be met and overcome. This nation cannot afford to lag behind in the worldwide battle now being waged by all civilized people with the microscopic foes of mankind. The first legislative step to be to hat for the concentration of the proper bureaus into one of the existing departments.

Statehood.

I advocate the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. This should be done at the present session of the congress. The people of the two territories have made it evident by their votes that they will not come in as one state. The only alternative is to admit them as two, and I trust that this will be done without

Foreign Affairs.

This nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have in this matter proved our faith by our deeds. We have behaved and are behaving toward other nations as in private life an honorable man would behave toward

Latin American Republics.

The commercial and material progress of the twent Latin American republics is worthy of the careful attention of the congress. No other section of the world has shown a greater proportionate development of its foreign trade during the last ten years, and none other has more special claims on the interest of the United States.

Panama Canal.

The work on the Panama canal is be ing done with a speed, efficiency and entire devotion to duty which make it a model for all work of the kind. No task of such magnitude has ever before been undertaken by any nation, and no task of the kind has ever been better performed. The men on the isthmus. from Colonel Goethals and his fellow commissioners through the entire list of employees who are faithfully doing their duty, have won their right to the ungrudging respect and gratitude of the American people.

Ocean Mail Lines.

I again recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891 so that satisfactory American ocean mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines and Australasia may be established. The creation of such steamship lines should be the natural corollary of the voyage of the battle fleet. It should precede the opening of the Panama

The Philippines.

Real progress toward self government is being made in the Philippine Islands. The gathering of a Philippine legislative body and Philippine assembly marks a process absolutely new in Asia, not only as regards Asiatic colonies of European powers, but as regards Asiatic possessions of other Asiatic powers, and indeed, always excepting the striking and wonderful example afforded by the great empire of Japan, it opens an entirely new de-

parture when compared with anything

parture when compared with anything which has happened among Asiatic powers which are their own masters. We have given the Filipinos constitutional government, a government based upon justice, and we have shown that we have governed them for their good and not for our aggrandizement.

At the present time, as during the past ten years, the inexorable logic of facts shows that this government must be supplied by us and not by them. We must be wise and generous. We must help the Filipinos to master the difficult art of self control, which is simply another name for self government. But we cannot give them self government have in the sense of governing them so that gradually they may, if they are able, learn to govern themselves. No one can prophesy the exact date when it will be wise to consider ludependence as a fixed and definite policy.

Perte Rico.

Perte Rico.
I again recommend that American discenship be conferred upon the peo-

Island will be turned over to them. Our occupation on this occasion has lasted a little over two years, and

Cuba has thriven and prospered under it. Our earnest hope and one desire is that the people of the island shall now govern themselves with justice, so that peace and order may be se-

The Fleet's Reception.

I take this epportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which in Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand and in all the states of St. America the battle fleet has been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American government cannot too strongly express its appreciation of the abounding and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

The Army.

As regards the army, I call attention to the fact that, while our junior officers and enlisted men stand very high, the present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but a short time to serve. No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the army any more than in any other profession.

The scope of retiring boards should be extended so that they could consider general unfitness to command for any cause in order to secure a far more rigid enforcement than at present in the elimination of officers for mental, physical or temperamental disabilities. But this plan is recommended only if the congress does not see fit to provide what in my judgment is far better-that is, for selection in promotion and for elimination for age.

Now that the organized militia, the national guard, has been incorporated with the army as a part of the national forces it behooves the government to do every reasonable thing in its pow-

er to perfect its efficiency. A bill is now pending before the congress creating a number of extra officers in the army, which, if passed, as it ought to be, will enable more officers to be trained as instructors of national guard and assigned to that

There should be legislation to provide a complete plan for organizing the great body of volunteers behind the regular army and national guard when war has come. While teams representing the United States won the rifle and revolver championships of the world against all comers in England this year, it is unfortunately true that the great body of our citizens shoot less and less as time goes

To meet this we should encourage rific practice among schoolboys and indeed among all classes, as well as in the military services, by every means in our power.

The Navy.

I approve the recommendations of the general board for the increase of the navy, calling especial attention to the need of additional destroyers and colliers and, above all, of the four battieships. It is desirable to complete as soon as possible a squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type. The North Dakota, Delaware, Florida and Utah will form the first division of this squadron.

· I most earnestly recommend that the general board be by law turned into general staff. The tis literally no excuse whatever for continuing the present bureau organization of the navy. The navy should be treated as a purely military organization, and everything should be subordinated to the one object of securing military efficiency. A system of promotion by merit, either by selection or by exclusion or by both processes, should be

introduced. Nothing better for the navy from every standpoint has ever occurred than the cruise of the battle fleet around the world. The improvement of the ships in every way has been ex-traordinary, and they have gained far more experience in battle tactics than they would have gained if they had tared in the Atlantic waters. I do not believe that there is any other service in the world in which the average of character and efficiency in the enlisted men is as high as is now the case in our own. I believe that the same statement can be made as to our officers taken as a whole, but there must be a reservation made in regard to those in the highest ranks and in regard to those who have just entered the service, because we do not now get full benefit from our excellent naval school at Annapolis.

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HARRY CROSS, Arcadia